
Putting the Internet to Work in Security Assistance

By

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Given the proliferation of computers at Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) throughout the world, at the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) and other locations in the United States that support the SAOs, the ability for the security assistance community to access the Internet has increased dramatically. One of the most important aspects of the Internet is the ability to instantly access information from around the world right from your desk. "Knowledge is power" and the ability to stay informed in an increasingly information-based society becomes an imperative in security assistance.

There are numerous ways the Internet can serve the security assistance community. The Internet can in some ways assist in office administration by helping forecast TDY travel expenses as well as in making airline, rental car, and hotel reservations. It can also be used as an electronic library, where it can be either a periodical reading room or a research and reference section.

The Internet and TDY Travel Assistance

The net can be very useful in assisting the administrative staff of the security assistance community. In particular, the net can assist offices in preparing TDY orders and in making travel arrangements. Anyone filling out a DD Form 1610 ("Request and Authorization for TDY Travel of DoD Personnel") is accustomed to the hassle of trying to figure out per diem rates and guessing at travel costs for a trip. This information is easily accessible on-line. For CONUS travel, per diem rates are available at: <http://www.policyworks.gov/org/main/mt/homepage/mtt/perdiem/perd96.htm>

This site has links for each state and carries the per diem rates for the cities in each state. For OCONUS, the site is <gopher://dosfan.lib.uic.edu:70/1D1%3A7898%3A03Foreign%20Per%20Diem%20Rates>

This gopher site is managed by the Department of State and provides the monthly rates archived back through calendar year 1995, in case you are still haggling over an old TDY trip.

The net can also be used to access sites that will assist in estimating travel costs or in making travel reservations. One site that can be used for both is the American Express home page found at www.americanexpress.com. This allows you to estimate sites, compare costs and times of various airlines, and to make and pay for reservations on-line. They do not however address the issue of government fares on-line, but they still give you the option of having an agent call you back for further coordination.

Many airlines provide a similar service for their own flights and the flights of their affiliates (e.g., Northwest Airlines and its British Airways affiliation). An excellent listing for access to airlines on the web can be found at www.travelpage.com/air/airlines.htm. This has a comprehensive listing of most of the major airlines in the world, and has links to their web sites. It is broken down by region, then by country, with the airlines listed alphabetically according to their national affiliation.

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In countries with major rail networks, the railroads frequently have web sites as well. In Europe for example, most of the state railroads have web sites with schedules and reservations accessible on-line. Several examples include France (www.sncf.fr), Switzerland (www.sbb.ch), and Germany (www.db-ag.de), just to name a few. These usually allow access to timetables and the making of reservations, though it may in some cases be necessary to submit a request and a response will be sent by e-mail.

It is also possible to access most of the major rental car companies through the Internet, but you have to be considerably more sophisticated in your approach. The big two—Avis (www.avis.com) and Hertz (www.hertz.com)—have homepages, as do National (www.nationalcar.com) and Alamo (www.goalamo.com), but most of the other major car rental companies do not. For those that do, generally you will have to input your request and a response will be sent to you through e-mail, or an agent will contact you. Many, many rental agencies have web sites that are city- or country-specific, such as Budget Rent-a-Car in London. While this may ease the task of reserving a car on-line, it will also require first going through a web searcher such as Webcrawler or Alta Vista. If going to a major city, you could have hundreds, even thousands, of hits in a web search and it will require careful selection of your search terms to pare this down to the local car rental offices.

THE INTERNET AS AN ELECTRONIC LIBRARY

Internet Reading Room

One fast growing domain on the Internet is that of news coverage. U.S. news media have been quick to take advantage of the Internet, with such well-known institutions as CNN (www.cnn.com) and *Time* (pathfinder.com/time) providing quality headline coverage. The headlines in the United States are only the tip of the iceberg, however, and much news of interest to the SAOs overseas never surfaces in the American news media. Internet sources for the news from the host country can come from a wide variety of sources. These sources include: traditional printed publications; web-exclusive publications; radio and television networks; private and governmental news agencies; embassies; and various specialized resources.

The most likely source of news is going to be from web sites for printed newspapers and magazines such as the *New York Times*, the *Financial Times* or *Der Spiegel*. In order to generate interest for their printed products (and their waning circulation), virtually all of the major daily newspapers and weekly news magazines have now set up homepages. The amount of information available from these on-line newspapers varies from site to site. Some are little more than an electronic advertisement for the paper version. The content of others varies from a reprint of the front page story, to full sections on local, national, and international news, finance, the arts, sports, and other features. The news magazines will frequently give the full table of contents of the printed version, with selected articles accessible through hyperlinks. While the majority of these sites are free, some may require registering, which may or may not result in choosing a password or having one assigned. A few sites are available by paid subscription only, just the same as the paper version. These subscription rates may vary from a few dollars to hundreds of dollars for certain publications. Subscriptions are most common (and generally, most expensive) in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, and to a lesser extent in Central and Eastern Europe.

There are several fine web sites that have links to newspaper and periodical homepages around the world. These include, but by no means are limited to:

Editor & Publisher

<http://www.mediainfo.com/ephome/npaper/nphtm/online.htm>

Internazionale

<http://www.agora.stm.it/internaz/giornali.html>

MIT Libraries

http://nimrod.mit.edu/depts/humanities/internet_resources/ForLangLit/flnews/news.html

Nachrichten und Zeitungen

<http://www.cs.tu-berlin.de/%7Eschwartz/news.html>

With the advent of the web, a new market niche has opened in the news media. Doing away with the expense of actually publishing a paper, new entrepreneurs can now assemble a virtual newspaper with news stories and analyses, making it available electronically only through their home page or through a list service. The services may be available through a subscription, or may be free, with expenses covered through advertising on the web site. The **Open Media Research Institute (OMRI)** (www.omri.cz) which covers news from Central Europe and the Former Soviet Union, is such a news service, providing at a single site all of the possibilities mentioned above: an e-mail listservice, free access to their *Daily Digest* from their homepage, special news analyses, and subscription-paid premium services.

Most countries have a government-sponsored radio and television news service similar to the Voice of America, but primarily oriented toward a domestic market. Many of them have opened homepages to widen their access both at home and abroad. They provide transcripts of their on-air news broadcasts, while some even offer .wav files that permit listening to their broadcasts on a computer equipped with a sound card. These .wav files tend to be large, so it is frequently quicker to read the transcripts on-line unless the computer can be programmed to download the .wav file during off-peak hours. These radio web sites, regardless of their format, tend to be updated several times per day to reflect the changing content of the radio reports. Successful examples of this format include **Austrian Radio and Television (ORF)** (www2.telecom.at/orf/teletext), **Deutsche Welle** (www-dw.gmd.de/DW), and **Croatian Radio-television (HRT)** (www.hrt.com.hr).

News agencies are another fertile source of information. These agencies are primary news sources and are frequently quoted in the traditional news media around the world. The **Polish Press Agency (PAP)** (www-2.pap.waw.pl), and Russia's **ITAR-TASS** (www.itar-tass.com) are good examples of state-sponsored news agencies, while **Agence France-Press (AFP)** (www.afp.com:80) and the recently privatized **Athens News Agency** (www.forthnet.gr/ape/today.html) represent the quality of privately-owned wire services. While most of the news agencies and wire services are free, some such as AFP and **Belga** (the Belgian news agency) (www.belgamedia.be) provide additional tailored services, such as photographic services and client-defined subject profiles, on a for-fee basis.

Research and the Reference Library

Yet another source of information with a wide variety of resources is the rapidly growing domain of embassy homepages. Among the resources commonly found are directories of parliamentarians and ministries, including phone numbers, fax numbers, addresses; the country's constitution; listings of news homepages in-country and other relevant web sites; a national yellow and/or white pages listing, usually with a good search engine; maps; information on visas, customs and immigration—the list goes on. The imagination and initiative of the homepage manager is the limit for the material that can found at the embassy web sites. The **Virtual Embassy of Finland** (www.mofile.fi/fennia/um/~engl.htm) and the **Embassy of Belgium** (www.belgium-emb.org/usa) are two good examples of the services that can be provided by embassy web sites.

Finally, there are a few specialized sites that can also be of interest to the SAO. These are such sites as the **NATO homepage** (www.nato.int), the **European Union** (europa.eu.int), and the **Swiss Foreign and Security Policy homepage** (www.fsk.ethz.ch/swiss). These and other sites have material of particular interest to the military and security assistance. They have a vast archive of speeches, position papers, fact sheets, and other reports available on-line that can assist the SAO.

Support Requirements

The web is growing at an astounding pace, with homepages and users signing on at an exponential rate. To best use on-line time, a good web browser is necessary. In the Winter, 1995-1996 issue of *The DISAM Journal*, LT Stephen Wentworth, USN, discussed the web browsers, such as Netscape, Microsoft Internet Explorer, and Air Mosaic, in his article entitled, "Internet Connectivity and the Security Assistance Community." Because the Internet is making products easily available to new markets, astute companies and organizations are intent on keeping a fresh, up-to-date look on their homepages. In many cases, this means that they have frames-based homepages that may only be accessible by the most current web browsers. In particular, web sites in Germany, Sweden, and the Netherlands have frames-based web sites that will only be supported by Netscape 2.X or MS Internet Explorer 3.X or later versions. In other countries this is less apparent, though it is undoubtedly a matter of time before they are modernized as well.

Depending on the country, a non-latin font may also be necessary. Greek, Cyrillic, Armenian, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, among others, all require different fonts to be readable on-screen. Other languages, such as the latin alphabet-based Slavic languages will have characters with diacritical marks that U.S.-based character fonts will not support. While these languages will be readable, they will have occasional misspellings on-screen because of their inability to correctly interpret the diacritical characters. Many good shareware fonts, to include True Type fonts, can be found on the Internet using Webcrawler or Alta Vista. Once downloaded and installed, it is a simple matter of selecting the appropriate font to read or print material from the Internet site. A word of caution: as always, when downloading files from the Internet, be sure to check the downloaded files for viruses.

For those not willing to risk viruses, or who cannot find the necessary font set on the Internet, language specific fonts can be obtained from Microsoft (www.microsoft.com) or one of its independent vendors, Data-Cal. Data-Cal and Accent Software (www.accentsoft.com) also both offer reasonably priced software packages that allow browsing and printing of multiple language sets.

The Internet clearly provides a vast array of resources of use to the people involved in security assistance. It may take time to find the web sites that will best support your individual requirements, but the effort will be rewarded by a more efficient and better informed security assistance organization.

The examples used have largely reflected the author's regional responsibilities as the European Seminar Director at DISAM. In order to assist anyone with an interest in the European region, to include the countries of the former Soviet Union, a by-country listing of useful news and information sites on Europe is available from DISAM. To receive a copy, call (937) 255-5850/7122 or FAX 255-4319 or DSN 785-XXXX. Send e-mail to gbilhartz@disam.wpafb.af.mil

Fact Sheet: Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA)

[The following material has been compiled from information provided on the DTSA internet home page (<http://www.dtsa.osd.mil/index.html>).]

“Guarding Technology For America’s Security”

The Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) provides the direction and stewardship for the technology security policies and programs of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). DTSA’s mission is to develop and implement DoD policies on international transfers of defense-related goods, services, and technologies to ensure such transfers are consistent with national security interests.

In performing this mission, DTSA seeks to:

- Promote efforts to prevent and counter the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their means of delivery
- Preserve critical U.S. military technological advantages
- Control and limit the acquisition of defense-related goods, services, and technologies by any country or entity that could be detrimental to U.S. security interests
- Support legitimate defense cooperation with U.S. allies and friends

The Director of DTSA is Mr. Dave Tarbell. DTSA is part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and reports to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counterproliferation Policy.

DTSA performs a myriad of functions as part of its technology security and export control mission. One of DTSA’s principal functions is to coordinate DoD’s review of export licenses referred by the Departments of State and Commerce. DTSA does not issue export licenses, and is not a regulatory agency. DTSA makes recommendations to the Department of State on license applications for the export of defense articles and services under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, and to the Department of Commerce on license applications for the export of sensitive dual-use goods and technologies under the Export Administration Regulations. In determining a DoD recommendation on export license applications, DTSA obtains information and advice from numerous DoD organizations, including the Military Departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Agency, and organizations in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

DTSA serves as a single point of contact for license applicants for matters affecting DoD’s technology transfer policies and the review of export licenses. For export license reviews, DTSA has established a so-called “day-in-court” procedure whereby applicants may submit a paper addressing DoD concerns with their license application and then request a meeting to discuss them prior to DTSA forwarding a final DoD recommendation to State or Commerce. If requested, this process can include a review by the Director, DTSA. For all cases, DTSA makes every effort to communicate directly with exporters to discuss issues and concerns, and welcomes exporter initiated contacts.

In this regard, exporters are encouraged to contact DTSA early in their process of developing business opportunities that might eventually require an export license that would be reviewed by DoD. These early discussions can serve to identify for exporters potential difficulties for U.S. security interests early in the business development process to avoid possible problems with customers. At the same time, this serves to expose DoD reviewers to the overall business development picture contemplated by the exporter which can facilitate reviews of licenses later in the export license application process.

In addition to reviewing export license applications, DTSA performs a number of other functions, including:

- Developing technology security policies on the releasability of defense-related systems and technologies to allies and friends;
- Performing technical analyses and determining DoD positions on export control lists and associated regulations;
- Participating in international export control negotiations covering arms and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies (including those involving nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons capabilities);
- Providing technical support to U.S. Government diplomatic, intelligence, and enforcement efforts directed at the prevention of unauthorized technology transfers;
- Determining DoD positions on the review of foreign investments in defense-related companies through the interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S.; and,
- Providing technical support for U.S. Government programs to assist other nations in the development of effective export control systems.

DTSA is divided into the following five functional components:

The **Policy Directorate (PL)** is responsible for export control regime negotiations (including all of the non-proliferation regimes covering weapons of mass destruction and the Wassenaar Arrangement on arms and dual-use technologies), regulations, proposed foreign investments in U.S. defense-related companies, and technology releasability guidelines for specific technology areas, science and technology exchanges, and other government-to-government programs (e.g., foreign military sales). Telephone: (703) 604-8032; Fax: (703) 604-4779.

The **License Directorate (LD)** is responsible for coordinating the reviews of export license applications referred to LD by the Departments of Commerce and State. Telephone: (703) 604-4859; Fax: 604-5382.

The **Technology Directorate (TD)** provides comprehensive technical and analytical support on export control regimes, dual-use and munitions export license reviews, and export control lists and regulations. Telephone: (703) 604-5217; Fax: (703) 602-5841.

The **Technology Security Operations Directorate (TSO)** works with diplomatic, intelligence, and enforcement agencies to halt diversions of defense-related goods and technologies, and to identify policy initiatives, particularly in the area of improved compliance with export controls. Telephone: (703) 604-5926; Fax (703) 602-4774.

The Resource Management Directorate (RM) is responsible for administrative functions including information management systems like ELISA, and a wide variety of other services. Telephone: (703)604-4836; Fax: (703) 604-5381.

DTSA History

Mr. Tarbell was appointed as the fourth Director of DTSA in August of 1994. He came to DTSA after 15 years with the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense Policy. Under his leadership, DTSA's over 120 military and civilian employees safeguard America's defense related technology. This section provides a little history on this dynamic organization and its ever evolving mission.

1970-1979

By the late 1970's, efforts to protect and safeguard sensitive military-related Western technology from Communist Bloc nations had become unfocused. The Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM), the non-treaty organization incorporating most of the modern industrialized West and Japan, had become a backwash and was increasingly ineffective. Exceptions to the COCOM rules had become commonplace and international rules were not strictly enforced. U.S. domestic export control efforts also languished. Within DoD there was no central focal point for coordinating DoD review of sensitive exports and for advancing key DoD interests on technical security policy issues. As a result, DoD technology security interests suffered both nationally and internationally. Little was done to counter what came to be recognized as a massive technology acquisition effort by the Soviet Union. This lack of direction and effective oversight in the U.S. system often caused long licensing delays that drew attention from business and Congress, much in the form of criticism directed at DoD. Business was frustrated by the lengthy license review time by DoD and by the lack of a single point of contact to explain export Policy issues.

In the 1970's and the early part of the 1980's, technology security policy and implementation were the responsibility of numerous, disconnected DoD organizations, often with conflicting objectives. At this point in time DTSA did not exist.

The Department of Defense suffered the consequences. The agency's influence over interagency and international export control policy was significantly impaired. In addition, exporters and Congress became frustrated by the lengthy license review time within the DoD and by the lack of a single point of contact to explain export control policy issues.

1980-1995

By 1980, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan gave renewed clarity to the stark nature and seriousness of the threat to the mutual security interests of the West. It also became apparent that the Soviet Bloc had initiated a massive effort to improve its military capabilities through acquisition of military relevant Western dual use technology. This was illustrated by military utility of a number of dual use exports that came to light at this time. It was revealed that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had improved the accuracy of its Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles using U.S. machine tools and was producing better armor-penetrating missiles at a drill bit factory obtained from the West for the petroleum industry. As a result, renewed interest arose in Congress and the Executive Branch, particularly at Defense, in taking steps to stem the flow of military critical technology by embracing a more vigorous and responsible approach to export controls. Under the leadership of the then Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, DoD

undertook a greater role in the export control process to ensure U.S. technology security concerns were fully addressed. DoD took the lead in a major U.S. initiative to strengthen and update COCOM controls, to modernize the operation of the COCOM Secretariat and, at the same time, to sensitize business, the public, and other governments to the acute nature of the threat. At the same time, efforts were undertaken to centralize and streamline the export control process within DoD in order to ensure the timely processing of export licenses to protect legitimate U.S. interests. This was done, in part, by increasing the level of Defense technical and policy resources dedicated to technical security and export licensing. This process culminated with the establishment of DTSA in 1985 as a field activity of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the appointment of Deputy Under Secretary Steve Bryen as DTSA's first Director.

With the formation of DTSA, DoD centralized and consolidated the DoD role in export controls under the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. DTSA's role included management of the DoD license review process for both dual use and munitions licenses and representing DoD in interagency and international export control policy fora, most importantly COCOM deliberations on select exports to high risk Western destinations for potential diversion to the Soviet Bloc.

The newly established DTSA faced many challenges. During the mid to late 1980's, new revelations made it apparent that Soviet acquisition efforts continued unabated. Most striking was information made available by France from a KGB defector that showed the breadth and depth of Soviet efforts to acquire military sensitive technology. DTSA was also the spearpoint of DoD's reinvigorated technology security program to address growing concerns regarding emerging new threats that were not addressed by COCOM, including efforts by countries such as Iraq and Iran to speed their programs to develop weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional weapons with Western technology.

In 1985, DTSA was instrumental in uncovering one of the USSR's most successful and potentially damaging acquisition efforts. Through its intelligence liaison function, DTSA learned that the Soviets had obtained, in violation of COCOM agreements, an advanced and highly accurate Japanese machine tool and an advanced Norwegian computer controller for the tool. This machine tool was employed by the USSR to mill noiseless propellers for nuclear submarines that made them much more difficult to detect. This diversion became one of the most celebrated technology security issues of the decade. It also led to far greater public awareness of the national security threat presented by exports of seemingly civilian technology and of the continuing efforts to obtain controlled technology illegally. It led, ultimately, to a thorough review and strengthening of export control and compliance programs in several countries.

In 1990, DTSA reorganized to meet the new challenges presented by the rapidly changing politico-security environment. The major sea change was the breakup of the Soviet Bloc. DTSA focused on the need to continue to account for the residual security threat from Russia and China, and to also address a growing need to adjust COCOM controls to account for the diminished level of the threat as well as the continuing advance of technology. DTSA was instrumental in this process which was realized through the adoption by COCOM of a greatly reduced control list and increased emphasis on cooperation and assistance in export controls with the newly independent nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. At the same time DTSA began to take on new responsibilities for the review of sensitive exports to rogue countries such as Iraq and Iran which formed the basis of a new and emerging threat to the security of the U.S. and its allies. In this regard, DTSA was instrumental in halting assistance to Iraq that would have provided critical support to Saddam Hussein's nuclear weapons program shortly before Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1991.

1996

DTSA has made a tremendous impact in ensuring that American and Allied security interests are fully safeguarded in the area of strategic trade. DTSA has been instrumental in making sure that the U.S. will not face an enemy armed with advanced weapons built on the latest of U.S. technology while also ensuring that U.S. business interests are fully considered. It is the combined efforts of the DTSA directorates, and the Departments of Commerce and State that make technology security policy a success. Since his arrival in August of 1994, Mr. Tarbell has overseen the wrap-up of the COCOM operation and the establishment of a successor organization, The Wassenaar Arrangement in Vienna, Austria. He has also worked closely with his interagency colleagues to further stabilize the export control process and to steer the export controls through regulatory and policy changes, including a major Presidential policy reviewing computer controls in 1995. He also reorganized DTSA to streamline internal functions which have improved the quality of the export license process, technical support, and policy reviews.

Need More Information?

DTSA's normal business hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time), Monday through Friday. After hours, exporters are encouraged to send fax messages outlining the nature of the inquiry and the license case number (if applicable). A DTSA staff member will follow-up promptly the next day.

For the status of DoD's review of specific license applications, DTSA has instituted an electronic bulletin board system called the Export License Status Advisor (ELISA). ELISA can be accessed from a computer with a modem by dialing 703-602-4740, 24 hours a day (except 8:00 to 8:30 am Monday-Friday Eastern Time). The export license application number assigned by the Department of Commerce or State is required to access information from this system. As well, DTSA has an internet home page at <http://www.dtsa.osd.mil/index.html>

If you would like to know more about DTSA or would like a speaker or participant for a specific event, please contact the DTSA Outreach Coordinator, Mr. Bill Bann, at 703-604-8046, fax 703-604-4779. Visit requests or invitations may also be forwarded to Mr. Frank Bray, fax 703-604-4779, Policy Director, Defense Technology Security Administration, 400 Army-Navy Drive, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22202-2885.